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As we are compelled by law to pay postage in advance on papers sent outside of Ohio county, we are forced to require payment on subscriptions in advance.

All letters on business must be addressed to JOHN P. BARRETT, Publisher.

DIRECTORY.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

Baptist—Services first Sunday and Sunday night in every month and Saturday night preceding. W. P. Bennett, pastor.
M. E. Church South—Services third Sunday in every month. W. W. Cook, pastor.
Union Sunday School every Sunday morning at half past eight o'clock.

COUNTY DIRECTORY.

CIRCUIT COURT.
Hon. James Stuart, Judge, Owensboro.
H. A. Martin, Clerk, Hartford.
R. R. Murrell, Master Commissioner, Hartford.
C. W. Phillips, Sheriff, Hartford.
J. W. Hanger, Hartford, S. P. Taylor, Beaver Dam, E. H. Cooper, Fordville, S. L. Falkner, Hogg's Falls.
Court begins second Mondays in May and November, and continues three weeks each term.

CRIMINAL COURT.
Hon. J. A. Murray, Judge, Claverport.
Hon. Joseph Hayslett, attorney, Owensboro.
F. L. Wier, John, Clerk, Hartford.
Court begins on first Mondays in April and October and continues two weeks each term.

COUNTY COURT.
Hon. W. F. Gregory, Judge, Hartford.
Capt. Sam. R. Cox, Clerk, Hartford.
J. P. Banderfer, Attorney, Hartford.
Court begins on first Mondays in every month.

QUARTERLY COURT.
Begins on the third Mondays in January, April, July and October.

COURT OF CLAIMS.
Begins on the first Mondays January and October.

OTHER COUNTY OFFICERS.
J. S. Leach, Assessor, Cromwell.
J. Smith Flahugh, Surveyor, Sulphur Springs.
J. H. Bower, Coroner, Sulphur Springs.
R. F. Howe, School Commissioner, Hartford.

MAJISTRATES' COURTS.
CAREY DISTRICT—No. 1.
H. Ballou, 1
P. H. Ballou, 2
Cool Springs District—No. 2.
A. B. Brown, 1
D. J. Wilson, 2
HARTFORD DISTRICT—No. 3.
A. T. Coffey, 1
W. F. Reader, 2
Beech Grove District—No. 4.
D. Woodard, 1
J. L. Barton, 2
C. W. C. Cook, 3
KALLS DISTRICT—No. 5.
J. M. Elroy, 1
James Miller, 2
HARTFORD DISTRICT—No. 6.
A. B. Brown, 1
J. P. Coffey, 2
Cromwell District—No. 7.
Melvin Taylor, 1
Samuel Austin, 2
HARTFORD DISTRICT—No. 8.
J. M. Leach, 1
T. A. Allen, 2
SHELBY DISTRICT—No. 9.
J. A. Bennett, 1
R. W. Wedding, 2
HARTFORD DISTRICT—No. 10.
J. H. Yates, 1
W. E. Cummings, 2
CONSTABLES.
A list of the Constables of Ohio County as they Post Office address.

CAREY DISTRICT—No. 1.
W. W. Keel, Roadster.
Cool Springs District—No. 2.
James Brown, Roadster.
HARTFORD DISTRICT—No. 3.
J. M. Leach, Roadster.
Beech Grove District—No. 4.
J. M. Leach, Roadster.
KALLS DISTRICT—No. 5.
J. M. Leach, Roadster.
HARTFORD DISTRICT—No. 6.
W. L. Madder, Roadster.
Cromwell District—No. 7.
J. M. Leach, Roadster.
HARTFORD DISTRICT—No. 8.
A. C. Blinn, Roadster.
SHELBY DISTRICT—No. 9.
F. J. Kelly, Roadster.
HARTFORD DISTRICT—No. 10.
D. P. Bartlett, Roadster.

POLICE COURTS.
Hartford—F. P. Morgan, Judge, second Mondays in January, April, July and October.
Charles Griffin, Marshal.
Beaver Dam—E. W. Cooper, Judge, first Saturday in January, April, July and October.
—Jas. W. Daniel, Marshal.
Cromwell—A. P. Montague, Judge, second Saturday in January, April, July and October.
—Jas. W. Daniel, Marshal.
Fordville—W. D. Barnard, Judge, last Saturday in March, June, September and December.
—Daniel Tibbott, Marshal.

Harrison—J. W. Leach, Judge, post-office address Millery, second Monday in January, April, July and October.
—A. J. Curran, Marshal, post-office address Millery.
Rockport—J. W. Duke, Judge, Wiley McDaniel, Marshal. Courts held first Wednesday in January, April, July and October.

LODGE MEETINGS.
A. Y. M.
HARTFORD LODGE, NO. 156.
Meets third Monday night in each month.
—H. MOORE, W. M.
Secy.

R. A. M.
KEYSTONE CHAPTER, NO. 110.
Meets second Monday night in each month.
M. E. MOORE, W. M.
Comp. H. WEINHEIMER, Sec.

I. O. O. F.
HARTFORD LODGE NO. 158.
Meets in Taylor Hall, in Hartford, Ky., on the second and fourth Saturday evening in each month. The fraternity are cordially invited to visit us when convenient for them to do so.
L. BARRETT, N. G.
W. P. PHIPPS, Sec.
B. P. BERRYMAN, D. D. G. M.

I. O. G. T.
HARTFORD LODGE NO. 12.
Meets in Taylor Hall, Hartford, Ky., every Thursday evening. A cordial invitation is extended to members of the Order to visit us, and all such will be made welcome.
D. E. THOMAS, W. C. T.
H. B. KINSOLVING, W. Sec.
G. B. WILLIAMS, L. D.

V. B. RAINS.
ROSINE, KY.
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Patent Medicines &c.
Family Medicines and Physicians prescriptions accurately compounded at all hours.

THE HARTFORD HERALD.

"I COME, THE HERALD OF A NOISY WORLD, THE NEWS OF ALL NATIONS LUMBERING AT MY BACK."

VOL. 3.

HARTFORD, OHIO COUNTY, KENTUCKY, OCT. 24, 1877.

NO. 42.

For the Hartford Herald.

AUTUMN.

The sad but lovely days again have come. Bright scenes with dark, combining, that impart A mingled sense, like flowers upon a tomb, Joy and sorrow to a feeling heart.

With frosty val in the winds begin to rove, Whispering of snow and tempest soon to be; And the bright painted foliage of the grove Smiles out its life and dies in glee.

That "neath the glorious sun's less vertic beams, Now polling to a calmer, gentler light, With thousand varied tints and colors gleams To feast with you the visual appetite.

The flowers that lately decked the enameled green And faded and grove, and threw their sweet perfume On all the gladsome air, no more are seen— The gentle things have sought their humble tomb.

The little birds assemble on the spray And, conscious of the heaven-appointed time, Unfold their tiny wings and fly away To trace the summer to a sunnier clime.

PEAS' PUNISHMENT.
Oh! if my love offended me, And we had waded together, To show her I would master her, I'd whip her with a feather.

If then she, like a naughty girl, Would tyrannize declare it, I'd give my pea a cross of gold, And make her always wear it.

If still she tried to talk and sigh, And throw away my pease, I'd catch my pea with roses, And smother her with kisses.

And if she dared her lips to part, Like many a poor young man, I'd wind my arm her waist about, And punch her with kisses.

FRAGMENTS OF THE EARLY HISTORY OF OHIO COUNTY.

BY H. D. TAYLOR.

CHAPTER XXVIII.
Largely intermingled with the present population of our county is the Rowe family, George, Edmund and Robert Rowe, among the first settlers and best farmers on Walton's creek. Industrious in their habits, honest in their dealings, and social and jovial in their intercourse with others, and fond of all kinds of jokes, never tiring to have some good-humored story to tell on each other.

George Rowe was a remarkable man in various respects. He could neither read or write, yet his powers of mental arithmetic or calculation were remarkable.

For many years he sold the greater amount of meat and vegetables that were brought by the citizens of Hartford.

Perhaps he was never known to fail in filling his engagements, no matter what was the state of the weather, or how dark the previous night, he would be in with his marketing, and ready to sell before the citizens were fairly out of their beds.

And no matter how many different articles the purchaser might buy, Rowe, without slate or pencil, could tell to a cent the amount of the bill. So, with equal facility he could perform almost any ordinary calculation involving addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division.

His marketing was always equal to what he represented it to be, and people who traded with him never had any right to complain. Possessed of a large portly frame, fine intellectual head and face, and sound practical sense, with a proper education he might have been a leader among men.

It is a most remarkable fact that men of iron will and strong intellectual faculties, contentedly live to old age without out an effort to obtain an education. Yet among our early settlers were a number of men of this character. Men whose innate principle of right, strong perspective and analytical powers of mind, had reared them to the first standard of respectability in their neighborhoods. Few such men have such a wife as the illustrious Andrew Johnson, or even a friend, in their taking the first steps, else they would surely make some advance up the hill of science, if done by torch light and at the sacrifice of hours spent in idle, frivolous amusement.

Each of the elder Rowes left large families, and a large portion of their descendants are frugal, industrious, and punctual in their dealings, and remarkable for the good quality of their marketing. To know that an article of marketing comes from a Rowe, is still a pretty sure guarantee of its good quality.

No old settler comes more vividly to the mind of the writer than old Elijah Williams, living near Hartford, on the South side of Muddy creek. Mild, modest, and unassuming, never involved in any family, church, or neighborhood feud. He and his good lady lived and died at a good old age, leaving untarnished memories. Other parents pointed out to their children, the quiet, good order and affectionate harmony of this family of children as an example; and it was no doubt, a misfortune to our community that all the sons, save one, died in early life, for those sons, unless they had been unfortunate in selecting wives, might have reared equally respectable families. The only surviving son, Mr. Jerry Williams, seems to have walked in the footsteps of his father.

Genealogy, or the study of families, might be one of the most useful studies that we could indulge in. Nations, states, families, and even neighborhoods, have their peculiar, marked characteristic traits, in a greater or less degree. This is owing partly to the force of example, and mainly to the transmission of qualities from parent to child. These qualities, when possessed by each parent, seldom fail to be transmitted to the offspring. But, unfortunately, we pay too little attention to our matrimonial alliances. We see two brothers, apparently equal in moral, social and intellectual qualities.

One marries a woman fully his equal and they rear a family which does honor to their name. The other marries a giddy, soulless, senseless girl, without system, energy, industry or fixed principle. That brother, if a man of iron nerve and will, may struggle through unceasingly, but the chances are that he and his whole family will sink to insignificance, if not to ignominy and crime. We sometimes laugh at the F. F. V. of old Virginia, and it is true that they have now pretty well played out. By their unbounded hospitality, high living, and prodigality, most of their princely estates have gone into the hands of their gipping, reckless, and dissipated sons. Yet the descendants of those first families of Virginia furnish at least one half of the distinguished men of the South and West.

Against the theory of transmission of qualities from parent to child may be urged the fact that the sons of so many distinguished men prove worthless drones in society. For this result may be assigned various reasons. Young men of vaunting ambition are sometimes too unscrupulous of the mode of rising to distinction, and marry for wealth or family influence and patronage, without regard to the intellectual qualities of their wives. In addition to this the wives and children of great men rely too much on their inherited greatness, and become mere drones in society, using no efforts or industry to acquire greatness by their own merits.

All history points out instances of family greatness. The Catos, Scipios, Censors, of Rome; the historical families of England; the Bonapartes, of France; the Lees, Randolphs, Breckinridges and Marshalls, of America, are examples.

Ediphe's descendants, by careful breeding and training, have eclipsed his time, and by like means our ancestors' virtues and heroism may be surpassed by their posterity.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

The President's Message.
WASHINGTON, October 16.—The President's message, which was transmitted to Congress to-day, is as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: The adjournment of Congress without making appropriations for the support of the army for the present fiscal year has rendered necessary the suspension of payments to the officers and men of the army due them for services rendered after the 30th day of June last. The army exists by virtue of statute, which prescribes its numbers and regulates its organization and employment, and which fix the pay of its officers and men, and declare their right to receive the same at stated periods. The statutes, however, do not authorize the payment of troops in the absence of specific appropriation therefor. The Constitution has wisely provided that no money shall be drawn from the treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law, and it has also been declared by statute that no department of the Government shall expend in any one fiscal year any sum in excess of the appropriation made. Congress for that fiscal year. We have therefore an army authorized by law and entitled to be paid, but no funds available for that purpose. It may also be said, as an additional incentive to prompt action by Congress, that since the commencement of the fiscal year, the army, though without pay, has been constantly and actively employed in arduous and dangerous service, in the performance of which both officers and men have discharged their duty with fidelity and courage, and without complaint. These circumstances in my judgment constitute an extraordinary occasion requiring Congress to be convened in advance of the time prescribed by law for your meeting in regular session. The importance of speedy action upon this subject, on the part of Congress, is no manifest that I venture to suggest the propriety of making the necessary appropriation for the support of the army for the current year at its present maximum numerical strength of 25,000 men, leaving for future consideration all questions relating to an increase or decrease of the number of enlisted men. In the event of the reduction of the army by subsequent legislation during the fiscal year, the excess of the appropriation could not be expended, and in the event of its enlargement, the additional sum required for the payment of the extra force could be provided in due time. It would be unjust to the troops now in service, and whose pay is already largely in arrears, if payment to them be further postponed until after Congress shall have considered all the questions likely to arise to fix the proper limit to the strength of the army. The estimate of appropriations for the support of the military establishment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, was transmitted to Congress by the former Secretary of the Treasury, at the opening of the session in December last. These estimates modified by the present Secretary, so as to conform to the present requirements are now renewed, amounting to \$32,436,764.98, and having been transmitted to both houses of Congress, are submitted for your consideration.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.
There is also required by the Navy Department \$2,003,261.27. This sum is made up of \$1,144,886.10 due to officers and enlisted men for the last quarter of the last fiscal year, \$311,953.50 due for advances made by the Fiscal Agent of the Government in London for the support of the foreign service, \$50,000 due to the Naval Hospital fund, \$150,000 due

for arrearages of pay to officers, and \$15,219.58 for the support of the marine corps.

THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.
There will also be needed an appropriation of \$262,595.22 to defray the unsettled expenses of the United States courts for the fiscal year ending June 30 last, now due attorneys, clerks, commissioners and marshals, and for rent of court-rooms, the support of prisoners and other deficiencies.

THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT BUILDING.
A part of the building of the Interior Department was destroyed by fire on the 24th of last month. Some immediate repairs and temporary structures have in consequence become necessary, estimates of which will be transmitted to Congress immediately. An appropriation of the requisite funds is respectfully recommended.

OTHER DEFICIENCIES.
The Secretary of the Treasury will communicate to Congress, in connection with the estimates for the appropriations for the support of the army for the current fiscal year, estimates for such other deficiencies in the different branches of the public service as require immediate action, and cannot without inconvenience be delayed until the regular session.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.
I take this opportunity to invite your attention to the propriety of adopting at your present session the necessary legislation to enable the people of the United States to participate in the advantages of the International Exhibition of the agricultural industry and fine arts, which is to be held at Paris in 1878, and in which the Government has been invited by the Government of France to take part.

This invitation was communicated to this Government in May, 1876, by the Minister of France at this capital, and a copy thereof was submitted to the proper committee of Congress at its last session, but no action was taken on the subject. The Department of State have received many letters from various parts of the country, expressing a desire to participate in the exhibition, and numerous applications of a similar nature have been made at the Interior Department, at Paris. The Department of State has also received official advice of the strong desire on the part of the French Government that the United States should participate in the exhibition, and numerous applications of a similar nature have been made at the Interior Department, at Paris. The Department of State has also received official advice of the strong desire on the part of the French Government that the United States should participate in the exhibition, and numerous applications of a similar nature have been made at the Interior Department, at Paris.

In order that our industries may be properly represented at the exhibition, an appropriation will be needed for the payment of salaries, and expenses of commissioners, for the transportation of goods, and for other purposes in connection with the object in view; and as May next is the time fixed for the opening of the exhibition, if our citizens are to have the advantage of the international competition for the trade of the other nations, the necessity of immediate action is apparent. To enable the United States to co-operate in the International Exhibition which was held at Vienna in 1873, Congress then passed joint resolution making an appropriation of \$200,000, and authorizing the president to appoint a certain number of practical artisans and scientific men, who should attend the exhibition and report the proceedings and observations to him. Provisions were also made for the appointment of a number of honorary commissioners. I have felt that prompt action by Congress in accepting the invitation of the Government of France is of so much interest to the people of this country, and so suitable to the cordial relations between the Governments of the two countries, that the subject might properly be presented for attention at your present session.

THE INTERNATIONAL PRISON CONGRESS.
The Government of Sweden and Norway has addressed an official invitation to this Government to take part in the International Prison Congress to be held at Stockholm next year. The problem which the Congress is proposed to study, how to diminish crime, is one in which all civilized nations have an interest in common, and the Congress of Stockholm seems likely to prove the most important convention ever held for the study of this grave question. Under authority of a joint resolution of Congress, approved February 16, 1875, my predecessor was appointed by my predecessor to represent the United States upon that occasion, and the present Congress having been at the earnest desire of the Swedish Government postponed until 1878, his commission was renewed by me. An appropriation of \$5,000 was made on the sundry civil service act of 1875 to meet the expense of the commissioner. I recommend the appropriation of that sum for the same purpose, the former appropriation having been covered into the Treasury, and being no longer available for the purpose without further action by Congress. The subject is brought to your attention at this time, in view of circumstances which render it highly desirable that the commissioner should proceed to the discharge of his important duties immediately.

As the several acts of Congress providing for detailed reports from the different departments of the Government require their submission at the beginning of this regular annual session, I defer until that time any further reference to subjects of public interest.

WASHINGTON, October 15, 10 P. M.

A WOMAN, quarrelling with her husband, told him she believed if he would die she would marry the devil's oldest daughter. "The law does not allow a man to marry two sisters," replied the tender husband.

Oregon Letter.

GREENVILLE, Oregon, Sept. 30.

Editor Herald: I will try to comply with my promise to give you (through the Herald) and my friends a few items about Oregon.

In the first place the land is very rich and productive, and combined with the cool temperature of the atmosphere, the growth of vegetation is much slower than in Kentucky, hence the superiority of Oregon wheat and oats. We scarcely ever see a shriveled grain or scab in the grain of this country. The crop of this State this season is truly enormous, amounting to millions on millions of bushels, and takes quite a fleet of ships to carry it to market. According to the papers, there has already landed at Portland eight or ten ships of over one thousand tons burden, and the crop has only begun to leave the farmers' hands, there being a large per cent not yet cut and threshed.

There are a great many emigrants coming here. Some are dissatisfied at first, principally those who come with what barely suffices to bring them here. To them times look rather gloomy, there being too great a proportion of sheep, the labor market being overstocked except in harvest, John Chinaman cutting a big figure in the constant employment which is nearly monopolized by him.

There are two kinds of emigrants Oregon wants, and who can do well here. One is the man who has money to buy and improve a farm and stock it, and if he has any get up about him he can go right along making money. The other are those who can go East of the mountains and take up public land and rough it until society comes to him by the country being settled and communication opened to that part of it. Land in this (Tualatin) valley or plain rates from \$12 to \$50 according to quality and location, and is still higher up the Willamette river in the Older settlements.

J. W. STETSON.

Cromwell Letter.
CROMWELL, Oct. 15, 1877.

Editor Herald: Not having seen any communication from this part of the moral vineyard for some time, I will try and give a few items.

John Wile and family moved to Brooklyn from this place on Saturday, where he has gone into the dry goods business in partnership with J. N. Phelps. May success attend them.

R. J. Daniel and family, left for Louisville this morning, where they intend remaining for several months.

There is a great deal of sickness in this neighborhood, occasioned by the excessive dry season. Chills and fevers being the principal diseases.

Green river is very low. The Green and Barren River Navigation Company have been unable to make any through trips with their steamers for some time.

Stock feeders take warning. E. J. Daniel has lost fourteen head of fine cattle by feeding them green stalk corn, a lot of hogs, the hogs chewing the stalks and the cattle eating them after they had died.

Mendel & Kahn are receiving and opening their large stock of dry goods recently purchased from the East.

He was a very beautiful young man. He asked the young lady to kiss him. She consented, but his bashfulness would not let him come to time. Don't ask his name.

Another old citizen goes. George M. Daniel died October 7, 1877, in his 71st year. He was born in Shelby county in 1806, moved to this county in 1817, where he has lived ever since. He was honorable and upright in his dealings with men.

CLAYTON.

Roanoke Letter.
ROANOK, KY., October 17, 1877.

Editor Herald: I am requested to ask you when is the proper time to put time on up land, that is pretty well worn. Which is the best way to apply it, slack or unslack, and how much to the acre? Please put this in your paper, would love to hear from some one or more who have been experimenting in it.

Respectfully L. T. Cox.

Some one, properly informed, will please answer.

Real Estate Transfers Since Our Last Report.

John W. Day to John & B. C. Milligan, 122 acres of land, \$600.

Martha E. Carter, by E. R. Murrell, Master Commissioner, to James R. Ashby, 100 acres on Rough Creek, \$—.

A. B. Baird to Wm. Park, interest in 88 acres, \$262.50.

John L. Brown to Levy Edge, 140 acres of land, \$1,000.

Charles Blacklock to C. M. Wakeland, 82 1/2 acres on Green River, \$1,000.

John Benton to Eliza Bennett, 1 lot adjoining Rockport, \$35.

Alfred Taylor's heirs, by E. R. Murrell, Master Commissioner, to Stephen S. Taylor, 28 1/2 acres on Slaty Creek, \$—.

Alfred Taylor's heirs, by E. R. Murrell, Master Commissioner, to Francis M. Taylor, 21 1/2 acres on Slaty Creek, \$—.

James I. Porter et al., to Ben B. Rafferty, 32 acres of land, \$65.50.

J. V. Wilkes to Ben B. Rafferty, 50 acres on Indian Park, \$125.

Florence Paxton to Sam T. Williams, 4 acres on Lewis Creek, \$48.

Marriage Licenses Issued Since Our Last Report.

Wm. Spangler and Mrs. Mahala J. Simons.

Ben F. Gray and Miss Nettie Taylor.

Ben F. Gray and Miss Nettie Taylor.

Ben F. Gray and Miss Nettie Taylor.

Ben F. Gray and Miss Nettie Taylor.

Ben F. Gray and Miss Nettie Taylor.

Ben F. Gray and Miss Nettie Taylor.

Ben F. Gray and Miss Nettie Taylor.

News Items.

Yeoman: Kentucky now has three Governors—McCrary at home, Bishop in Ohio, and Phelps in Missouri.

Stanford Journal: There are five preachers in the Kentucky penitentiary to one editor. What does this show?

Shelby Sentinel: Mr. Sam. Knox has on exhibition at J. M. McGrath's a pumpkin that is large around as a cart wheel, looks like the rising sun and weighs eighty pounds.

The Shelby railroad is out nineteen miles long, yet the Sentinel says the receipts for the year ending September 1 were \$39,031.95; operating expenses, \$19,122.77; net earnings, \$20,909.20, or about fifty per cent.

Yeoman: D. W. C. Shelton, a convict of Davies county, but who was sent to the penitentiary from McLean county, last January, for robbing an express company, died from a congestive chill on Monday, and was buried on Tuesday. His illness was very short and his death sudden. He was not quite eighteen years of age, and has been an industrious and well behaved prisoner. He has a brother in the prison who was convicted at the same time and for the same offense.

Of the coal mines on the Paducah and Elizabethtown roads, an employee of that road and a contributor of the Elizabethtown News says: On Monday, at McLeansburg mines, there were twenty-three miners at work, where they formerly employed forty-eight or fifty. Mercer's pit, at Dorey's, on Saturday, the superintendent had telegraphed instructions to put men in on Monday at 3 o'clock. At Richmond they had twenty in 24 cents. Green River Iron and Coal Company quiet; and Rockport mines quiet. At McHenry's there were fourteen in 24; of this number three or four have been at work all through the strike. All sorts of threats and intimidations have been resorted to to induce them to come out, but without success. During last week they had letters with coffin, cross-pistols etc., drawn thereon, but to no purpose. These mines are closely guarded day and night. Taylor's quiet, but promises of resuming to-day.

A Fearful Walk for Girls.

A pastor of a church in one of our large cities said to me, long ago: "I have officiated at forty weddings since I came here, and in every case, save one, I felt that the bride was running an awful risk. Young men of bad habits and fast tendencies never marry girls of their own sort, but demand a wife above suspicion. So, pure, sweet women, kept from the touch of evil through the years of their girlhood, give themselves, with all their costly dower of womanhood, into the keeping of men who, in base associations have learned to under-value all that belongs to them, and then find no repentance in the sad after years. There is but one way out of this that I can see, and that is for you—the young women of the country—to require in associations and marriage, purity for purity, sobriety for sobriety, and honor for honor. There is no reason why the young men of this Christian land should not be just as virtuous as its women, and if the loss of society and love be the price they are forced to pay for vice, they will not pay it. I am a Unit with sadness that not all our young women are not capable of this high standard for themselves or others, but I believe there are enough earnest, thoughtful girls in the society of our country to work wonders if faithfully aroused. Dear girls will you help us, in the name of Christ? Will you, first of all, be true to yourselves and God; so pure in your inner and outer life that you shall have a right to ask that the young man with whom you marry shall be the same? The awful gulf of dishonor is close beside your feet, and in it, fathers, brothers, lovers and sons are going down. Will you help us in our great work?"

Newspaper By-Laws.

1. Be brief. This is the age of telegraphs and stenography.

2. Be pointed. Don't write all around a subject without hitting it.

3. State facts, but don't stop to moralize. It's a drowsy subject. Let the reader do his own dreaming.

4. Eschew preface. Plunge at once into your subject like a swimmer into cold water.

5. If you have written a sentence that you think particularly fine, draw your pen through it. A pet child is always the worst in the family.

6. Condense. Make sure that you really have an idea, and then record it in the shortest possible terms. We want thoughts in their quintessence.

7. When your article is completed, strike out nine-tenths of the adjectives.